

ORIGIN AND GOVERNMENT

OF THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

BY

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Forward by April Reigne

It is my great pleasure to be re-publishing this book. The question is *why* did I choose this one?

Throughout the various patriot/freedom/liberty communities and movements, I have discovered a plethora of Patriot Myths. One of those has caused a great fear in many people about Govt Corporations. Another is how the District of Columbia was set up and when the District of Columbia was incorporated.

There is a very good reason we ought to be grateful that our govts (local, county, state, etc) have been incorporated. The reason is because each year they all must give the public an accounting of what they took in, and what they spent. It's called a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR).

I highly recommend you learn more about CAFR's. There are two sources readily available to learn from: Walter Burien and Clint Richardson.

Walter Burien's website is

<http://cafr1.com/>

Clint Richardson's website is

<http://realityblogger.wordpress.com/>

Clint Richardson made an extremely detailed documentary exposing and explaining the CAFR, called Corporation Nation which can be found and viewed freely at <http://thecorporationnation.com/> (scroll down main to Part 1 of the Corporation Nation) or watch on youtube at

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yX8UhqyHKZk&feature=&p=6D032AA2E55759C1&index=0&playnext=1>

I hope this book gives you such an insight that you will begin to notice Patriot Myths surrounding the District of Columbia, and that you enjoy this book.

Working with others to ensure Liberty and Justice for all,

April Reigne

11-03-2012

PREFACE

This pamphlet is a statement in chronological sequence of a number of the principal events in the establishment of the permanent seat of Government of the United States, and a brief account of the several forms of local government by which the local municipal affairs of the National Capital have been administered, with a few references to other facts of special interest in connection with these subjects.

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ORIGIN AND GOVERNMENT

OF THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

NAME.

The name of the Seat of Government of the United States is "The District of Columbia."

AUTHORITY FOR ITS ESTABLISHMENT.

The District of Columbia was established under the authority and direction of Acts of Congress approved July 16, 1790, and March 3, 1791, which were passed to give effect to a clause in the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, giving Congress the power

"To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings."

LOCATION.

It is located on the eastern bank of the Potomac River, about 106 miles from the junction of that river with Chesapeake Bay.

AREA AND DIMENSIONS.

It originally embraced an area of about ten miles square, but, since the recession of the part derived from Virginia, contains only 69.245 square miles. The portion east of the Potomac River was ceded to Congress by the State of Maryland. The portion west of that river was ceded by the State of Virginia.

A recent survey by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey shows that the original boundary lines of the District, very from being ten miles long each as follows:

Southwestern side, 10 miles 230.6 feet
Northeastern side, 10 miles 263.1 feet
Southeastern side, 10 miles 70.5 feet
Northwestern side, 10 miles 63.0 feet

The most northern point is one hundred and sixteen feet west of the meridian which runs through the southern corner.

ACCEPTANCE BY CONGRESS.

The acceptance by Congress, of the cession to it of the territory embraced in the District, is expressed in the act approved July 16, 1790, as follows:

“That a district of territory, not exceeding ten miles square, to be located as hereafter directed on the river Potomac,” etc., “be and the same *is hereby accepted* for the permanent seat of Government of the United States.”

COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS.

The part east of the Potomac River was named the County of Washington, and the part west of that river, the Country of Alexandria, by an act of Congress approved February 27, 1801.

In 1846, the portion derived from Virginia was receded to that State, upon a petition of the residents of that part of the Districts.

The District of Columbia, consequently, now embraces only the territory ceded by the State of Maryland.

BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

The boundary line between the District of Columbia and the State of Virginia has, by judicial decisions, and by acts of Virginia and Maryland and of Congress, been fixed on the Virginia shore of the Potomac River; from low-water mark at one headland to low-water mark at another, without following indentations, bays, creeks, inlets, or affluent rivers.

WHEN JURISDICTION OF CONGRESS VESTED.

Exclusive jurisdiction over the District of Columbia became vested in the Government of the United States, on the first Monday of December, 1800.

FIRST MEETING OF CONGRESS AND OF THE SUPREME COURT IN THE DISTRICT

The first meeting of Congress in the District of Columbia was held on November 21, 1800.

The first session of the Supreme Court of the United States in the District of Columbia, was held on February 4, 1801.

AUTHORITY FOR TEMPORARY REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Section 6 of "An act of Congress respecting quarantines and health laws," approved February 25, 1799, provides that –

In case of the prevalence of a contagious or epidemical disease at the seat of government it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to permit and direct the removal of any or all the public offices to such other places as, in his discretion, shall be deemed most safe and convenient for conducting the public business.

During the yellow-fever epidemic in the City of Philadelphia, in the year 1798, the offices of the president of the United States and of the other officers of the General Government, were temporarily removed to Germantown, near that City.

CENSUS.

The population of the District from 1790 to 1900 has been as follows: 1800, 14,093; 1810, 24,023; 1820, 33,039; 1830, 39,834; 1840, 43,712; 1850, 51,687; 1860, 75,080; 1870, 131,624; 1880, 177,624; 1890, 230,392; 1900, 278,718.

ABOLITION OF AFRICAN SLAVES.

African slavery in the District of Columbia was abolished April 16, 1862, by the act of Congress approved on that date and entitled "An act for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia."

FORMS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Under the heading of "The City of Washington," "Georgetown," "The Levy Courts" and "The District of Columbia," a brief account is hereinafter given of the several forms of local government which have existed in the District of Columbia, since its establishment as the Seat of Government of the United States.

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

LOCATION.

The portion of the District of Columbia named "the city of Washington" is situated on a peninsula formed by the main and eastern branches of the Potomac River. It embraces the Federal city as laid out by the commissioners appointed in 1791, and the town of Georgetown, which was consolidated with it February 11, 1895, by an act of Congress of that date.

The city as it existed prior to its consolidation with former Georgetown, was established pursuant to the provisions of section 3 of the act of Congress of July 16, 1790, entitled "An act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the Government of the United States."

That act provided that the Commissioners appointed to lay out the city should have the power "to purchase or accept such quantity of land on the eastern side of said (Potomac) river, within the said District, as the President shall deem proper for the use of the United States, and according to such plans as the President shall approve."

The city was therefore located in the portion of the District ceded by Maryland.

AREA.

The city of Washington as first established contained 6,110.94 acres; but its area was increased to 6,511.69 acres by the annexation of Georgetown.

THE DESIGNING OF THE PLAN OF THE CITY.

The credit of designing the plan of the City of Washington is mainly due to Ma. Pierre Charles L'Enfant, who was employed for that purpose, but frequently conferred with President Washington and others whose views had a material influence in the matter. His employment on this plan was discontinued March 1, 1792.

Andrew Ellicott succeeded Major L'Enfant. He had assisted him in surveying the site, and was directed to "finish the laying of the plan on the ground," and to prepare a plan from the materials gathered and from the information obtained by him while assisting L'Enfant in making the surveys. His plan, which was substantially that of L'Enfant, was the first plan engraved and published for distribution.

THE TITLE TO THE STREETS AND SERVATIONS.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the fee title in the streets, avenues, and reservations is vested in the United States. This relates only to the streets and avenues of the city of Washington as it existed prior to its consolidation with Georgetown.

DISTRIBUTION OF CITY LOTS.

The land taken by the United States Government for reservations, and sites for public buildings, was paid for at the rate per acre of £ 25, the equivalent of which in Pennsylvania currency at that time was \$66 ²/₃.

The United States not only did not pay anything for the land in the streets, avenues, and alleys, but received without cost to it, each alternate lot of the land not taken for such highways, reservations, and sites for public buildings.

NAMING THE CITY.

The first official mention of the city by name was in a letter of the original commissioners to Major L'Enfant, dated September 9, 1791, in which they state: "We have agreed that the Federal district shall be called the Territory of Columbia, and the Federal city the City of Washington."

THE FIRST CITY OFFICIALS.

The first officials of the City of Washington were the President of the United States, the three commissioners appointed by the President under act of July 16, 1790, and, to a limited extent, the officers of the Levy Court. On July 1, 1802, the office of the three commissioners was abolished. About the same time, the duties which commonly appertain to municipal government were intrusted to the inhabitants of the City of Washington by an act incorporating them, as a city, as hereinafter mentioned. The remaining duties of the Commissioners were successively vested in officers created by law for that purpose, and styled respectively, "Superintendent;" "Commissioner to superintend public buildings," and finally in the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army.

THE FIRST CHARTER OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The first municipal incorporation of the inhabitants of the city of Washington was effected by an act of Congress approved May 3, 1802. This charter provided for a mayor appointable annually by the President of the United States, and a city council to be elected by the people. The charter was modified by subsequent acts of Congress.

The first mayor was appointed in June, 1802, and was reappointed annually and served until the second Monday in June, 1812.

An act of Congress of May 4, 1812, devolved the duty of selecting a mayor upon the city council, which was elected by the qualified voters of the city. That method remained in force until the first Monday of June, 1820, or about eight years. From that date the mayor was elected by the people for terms of two years until May 31, 1871, a period of nearly fifty-one years, when the charter expired pursuant to the provisions of an act of Congress approved February 21, 1871, entitled "An act to provide a government for the District of Columbia."

The act last mentioned continued the name of the city of Washington, but only as a local designation.

NAMING THE STREETS OF WASHINGTON.

The commissioners who first named the city also stated in their letter of September 9, 1791, informing Major L'Enfant of their action in that respect:

“We have also agreed that the streets be named alphabetically one way and numerically the other; the former to be divided into north and south and the latter into east and west numbers from the Capitol.”

GEORGETOWN.

The part of Washington which was formerly Georgetown was laid out pursuant to an act of the province of Maryland dated June 8, 1751, which appointed seven commissioners to purchase 60 acres belonging to Messrs. George Gordon and George Beall, on the Potomac River, “above the mouth of Rock Creek, adjacent to the inspection-house in the county aforesaid,” and to cause the said 60 acres to be “surveyed, divided, and laid out, as near as conveniently may be, into 80 equal lots, allowing sufficient space or quantity thereof for streets, lanes, and alleys.”

The act adds that upon the completion of said proceedings the locality is “erected into a town, and shall be called by the name of Georgetown.”

AREA

Georgetown was enlarged by numerous additions to the original sixty acres, until it embraced 400 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

NAMING.

The general supposition is that Georgetown was named in honor of George II, then the reigning sovereign of Great Britain, but it is also contended that it was named as a compliment to the two Georges from whom the site was obtained.

GOVERNMENT OF GEORGETOWN.

The Commission, whose membership was reduced to five in 1784, continued to exercise the local municipal authority in the town until December 25, 1789, when the town was incorporated by an act of the general assembly of Maryland of that date, with a mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common council.

The first mayor was appointed by that act for one year, to commence January 1, 1790. The office was thereafter filled annually on the first Monday of January by the votes of the mayor, recorder, and common council, or in an analogous manner, until the fourth Monday of February, 1831, on and after which the office was biennially filled by vote of the people.

Its charter was revoked May 31, 1871, by the act of Congress of February 21, 1871, aforesaid, by which its name was retained as a topographical designation, until its consolidation with Washington by the act of February 11, 1895.

THE LEVY COURTS.

When the District of Columbia was first established the local public affairs of that portion of its territory located in Maryland were administered by justices of the peace, who were commissioned by the governor and council of that State as "justices of the levy court."

By an act of Congress approved February 27, 1801, the President of the United States was directed to appoint, in and for each of said counties, an indefinite number of justices of the peace, to continue in office for five years. An act approved March 3, 1801, constituted these magistrates a "board of commissioners," with the same powers and duties as those then performed by the levy courts of Maryland; but the requirement that the membership of the levy court should be selected from among the justices of the peace was rescinded May 3, 1862, by an act of Congress of that date.

Under the above-mentioned and subsequent laws of Congress the levy courts administered the local government affairs of that part of the District of Columbia situated outside of the city of Washington and of Georgetown until May 31, 1871, when the court was abolished by the act of February 21, 1871, which consolidated all the local governments in the District into one municipality.

FIRST MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF THE ENTIRE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The act of Congress of February 21, 1871, which revoked the charters of the corporations of the City of Washington, Georgetown, and the levy court of the County of Washington, established in their stead a single municipal government named the District of Columbia. As the revocation of those charters did not take effect until the 31st of the ensuing May, it followed that four distinct local governments were in contemporaneous existence in the District from February 21 until that date. All valid laws and ordinances then existing in the District were, by that act, continued in force.

The new municipality consisted of a governor; a board of public works composed of the governor and four other persons; a secretary; a board of health; a legislative assembly consisting of a council of 11 members, and a house of delegates consisting of 22 members; and a Delegate in the House of Representatives of the United States.

The governor, the board of public works, the secretary, the board of health, and the council were appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate. The members of the house of delegates and the Delegate in the House of Representatives were elected by the qualified voters of the District of Columbia.

The official term of the governor, members of the board of public works, the secretary, and the members of the board of health was four years; the term of the members of the council and the Delegate to Congress two years, and the term of the members of the house of delegates one year.

SECOND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF THE ENTIRE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

On June 20, 1874, by an act of Congress of that date, the form of government established by the act of February 21, 1871, was abolished, and the executive municipal authority in the District was temporarily vested in three Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate, who succeeded in general to the powers and duties of the governor and the board of public works, and were assisted by an officer of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, detailed for that purpose under the requirements of the act creating this form of government.

All valid laws affecting the District then existing were continued in force.

This temporary form of government existed until July 1, 1878, or about four years, when, pursuant to an act of Congress of June 11, 1878, it was succeeded by the present form.

THE PRESENT FORM OF GOVERNMENT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The present local government of the District of Columbia, like its two immediate predecessors, is a municipal corporation having jurisdiction over the territory which “was ceded by the State of Maryland to the Congress of the United States for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States.”

This government is administered by a board of three Commissioners, having in general equal powers and duties.

Two of these Commissioners, who must have been actual residents of the District for three years next before their appointment, and have during that period claimed residence nowhere else, are appointed from civil life by the President of the United States, and confirmed by the senate of the United States, for a term of three years each, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The term of office of any Commissioner appointed from civil life, whose predecessor shall or shall not have served a full term of three years, is three years from the date of his appointment and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, and not for the unexpired part of such predecessor's term.

The other Commissioner is detailed from time to time by the President of the United States from the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, and shall not be required to perform any other duty. This Commissioner shall be selected from among the captains or officers of higher grade having served at least fifteen years in the Corps of Engineers of the Army of the United States.

Three officers of the same corps, junior to said Commissioner, may be detailed to assist him by the President of the United States.

The senior Officer of the Corps of Engineers of the Army who shall for the time being be detailed to act as assistant (and in case of his absence from the District or disability, the junior officer so detailed) shall, in the event of the absence from the District or disability of the Commissioner who shall for the time being be detailed from the Corps of Engineers, perform all the duties imposed by law upon said Commissioner.

It has been the unvarying practice of the Presidents to appoint one of the civil Commissioners from each of the two most

prominent national political parties, but there is no law on the subject.

SALARY AND BOND OF COMMISSIONERS.

The salary of each of the Commissioners is \$5,000 per annum. The two Commissioners appointed from civil life give bond to the United States in the sum of \$50,000 each. No bond is required of the Commissioner detailed from the Corps of Engineers.

OATH OF OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS.

Each of said Commissioners shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and to faithfully discharge the duties imposed upon him by law.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD.

One of said Commissioners shall be chosen president of the Board of Commissioners at their first meeting, and annually and whenever a vacancy shall occur thereafter.

QUORUM.

Any two of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, *sitting as a board*, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SUBDIVISION OF DUTIES.

For the purpose of facilitating the administration of the various municipal affairs, the Commissioners arrange their duties in three groups, and assign a group to the immediate supervision of each Commissioner, whose recommendations on the matter so allotted to him are ultimately acted upon by himself and his colleagues as a board.

POWER OF APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL.

The commissioners are authorized to abolish any office, to consolidate two or more offices, reduce the number of employees, remove from office, and make appointment to any office *under them* authorized by law.

GENERAL DUTIES OF COMMISSIONERS.

The commissioners are in a general way vested with jurisdiction covering all the ordinary features of municipal government.

Although Congress is vested with exclusive legislative authority in the District of Columbia, it has by sundry statutes empowered the Commissioners to make building regulations; plumbing regulations; to make and enforce all such reasonable and usual police regulations as they may deem necessary for the protection of lives, limbs, health, comfort and quiet of all persons, and the protection of all property within the District, and other regulations of a municipal nature. The Commissioners have from time to time exercised that power.

COMMISSIONERS NOT TO INCUR UNAUTHORIZED OBLIGATIONS.

In the exercise of their duties, power, and authority they must make no contract nor incur any obligation other than such contracts and obligations as shall be authorized by Congress.

ESTIMATES.

The Commissioners are required to submit to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, on or before October 15 of each year, an estimate of the amount necessary to defray the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the next fiscal year, which the Secretary of the Treasury shall transmit to Congress with a statement as to the extent to which said estimates have his approval.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

The organic act declares that "To the extent to which Congress shall approve of said estimates, Congress shall appropriate the

amount of 50 per cent thereof; and the remaining 50 per cent of such approved estimates shall be levied and assessed upon the taxable property and privileges in said District other than the property of the United States and of the District of Columbia.”

TAXES, ASSESSMENTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.

ASSEMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAXES.

Taxes on real estate in the District of Columbia are assessed by a board of three assistant assessors. The assessment of personal property is made by a board of two assistant assessors. The assessor of the District of Columbia acts as chairman ex officio of both such boards.

RATE OF TAXES.

The rate of tax on both real and personal property subject to taxation is 1½ per cent per annum upon the assessed valuation thereof.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

Special assessments and other charges are made as follows:

One-half of the cost of improvement and repair of alleys and sidewalks, the construction of minor sewers, and of new curbing on streets being improved.

The entire cost of the following: Water mains, and house connections with water mains and sewers; against street-railroad companies for expense of all paving between the exterior rails of the tracks of such companies and for a distance of two feet exterior to such rails, and for keeping such space in repair; against steam railroad companies, for lighting streets, avenues, and grounds through which their tracks are laid; against property abutting alleys and minor streets opened, widened, or extended, for the benefits assessed on account thereof; for erecting fire escapes when owners of buildings neglect or refuse to do so; for removing snow and ice, dirt, sand, or gravel from sidewalks; connecting lots with sewer and water mains for the purpose of drainage; against street railroad companies for compensation of special policemen at street-railway crossings; for cleaning offensive cesspools upon failure of responsible parties to do so; for protecting the public from

dangerous nuisances, such as uncovered wells, cisterns, dangerous holes, or excavations; for removing dangerous structures; for benefits derived from opening and widening streets, and for the removal of weeds more than four inches high from unoccupied land in the city of Washington or its more densely populated suburbs.

LICENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.

All liquor licenses are issued by an excise board consisting of three of the assistant assessors.

A great variety of other licenses and permits are issued by the assessor and other officers.

FISCAL YEAR.

The fiscal year begins with July 1 and terminates with the 30th of the succeeding June.

PROPOSALS FOR MUNICIPAL WORK.

When any repairs of streets, avenues, alleys, or sewers within the District of Columbia are to be made, or when new pavements are to be substituted in place of those worn out, new ones laid, or new streets opened, sewers built, or any works the total cost of which shall exceed the sum of \$1,000, notice must be given in one newspaper in Washington, and if the total cost shall exceed \$5,000 then in one newspaper in each of the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, also, for one week, asking for proposals, with full specifications as to material for the whole or any portion of the works proposed to be done.

The lowest responsible proposal for the kind and character of pavement or other work which the Commissioners shall determine upon must in all cases be accepted, unless the Commissioners, as they have the right, in their discretion to do, reject all such proposals.

The Commissioners also invite proposals by notice in the newspapers for all kinds of work, material, supplies, and other purchases, involving any considerable cost, and whenever in their judgment the public interest will be best subserved thereby.

CONTRACTS.

Work capable of being executed under a single contract shall not be subdivided so as to reduce the sum of money to be paid therefore to less than \$1,000.

All contracts for the construction, improvement, alteration, or repairs of the streets, avenues, highways, alleys, gutters, sewers, and all work of like nature, must be made and entered into only by and with the official unanimous consent of the Commissioners of the District.

The Commissioners may make separate contracts for materials and for labor in executing public works.

OFFICERS' AND CONTRACTORS' BONDS.

Good and sufficient bonds to the United States, with sureties to be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, shall be required from all contractors, guaranteeing that the terms of their contract shall be strictly and faithfully performed to the satisfaction of and acceptance by said Commissioners.

Neither of said Commissioners, nor any officer whatsoever of the District of Columbia, shall be accepted as surety upon any bond required to be given to the District of Columbia; nor shall any contractor be accepted as surety for any officer or other contractor in said District.

RENEWAL OF OFFICIAL BONDS.

Every officer whose duty it is to take and approve official bonds shall cause all such bonds to be examined every two years, to ascertain whether they are good, and to be renewed every four years after their dates, or oftener if he deem such action necessary.

TERM OF CONTRACTORS' LIABILITY.

Contractors shall keep new pavements or other new works in repair for a term of five years from the date of the completion of their contracts.

RETENTS FROM CONTRACTORS.

Ten per centum of the cost of all new works shall be retained as an additional security, and a guarantee fund to keep the works in repair for said term of five years.

CORPORATION COUNSEL.

The Commissioners appoint an officer entitled "The Corporation Counsel," whose duty is to advise them on all matter of law in connection with their official administration and to appear on behalf of the District in all suits at law to which the District is a party. He is aided in the performance of those duties by a number of Assistants, also experienced in the practice of law.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.

The Commissioners appoint a Superintendent of Insurance, who, subject to the Commissioners' general directions, has supervision of all matters pertaining to insurance, insurance companies, and beneficial orders and associations.

It is the duty of the Superintendent to see that all laws of the United States relating to insurance or insurance companies, benefit orders, and associations doing business in the District are faithfully executed, with the object of preventing loss to insured persons through the mismanagement or insolvency of such companies.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to appoint seven persons, *bona fide* residents and taxpayers of the District of Columbia, and who have been such for five years immediately preceding their appointment, to constitute a board of education, and whose term of office is seven years, except that the terms of the persons first appointed terminate as follows: One each year, to be determined by lot among the seven members of the board first appointed. The compensation of members of the board is \$10 each for personal attendance at each meeting, but shall not exceed for any member \$500 per annum.

The board has complete jurisdiction over all administrative matters connected with the public schools of the District of Columbia, except that all expenditures of public funds for such school purposes are made and accounted for as now provided by

law under the direction and control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. It makes all needful rules and regulations which may be proper for the government and control of schools.

The board has power to appoint one superintendent for all the public schools of the District of Columbia, two assistant superintendents – one of whom, under the direction of the superintendent, has charge of schools for colored children; a secretary, and three clerks, and to remove said officers at its pleasure; and to employ and remove all teachers, officers, and other employees connected with the public schools not already specified.

Graduates of the normal schools have preference in all cases when appointments of teachers for the grade schools are to be made.

The superintendent annually submits to the board for its approval the course of studies and list of text-books and other apparatus for use in said schools.

The board annually sends to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia an estimate in detail of the amount of money required for the public schools for the ensuing year, which the Commissioners include in their annual estimates, with such recommendations as they deem proper.

The public school buildings erected in recent years have been named in honor of deceased Presidents of the United States; Governors of the District of Columbia; Mayors of the city of Washington and of former Georgetown; Commissioners of the District of Columbia; noted educators and other distinguished persons.

POLICE.

The name of the head of this department is, “The Major and Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police.”

He is assisted by a number of Captains, Lieutenants, Sergeants and Privates who perform such duties as he assigns to them pursuant to the laws and regulations which govern the police force.

A number of the privates are detailed as Detectives because they possess special skill in discovering persons by whom crimes are committed.

Other officers are mounted on bicycles to enable them to apprehend offenders against the law, whom the officers on foot are unable to overtake, and for other more active service than the footmen can perform.

For the convenience of administration, the Police Force is divided into several bodies, to each of which is assigned a specific

area of the District, called a Precinct. In each Precinct is a station-house for the accommodation of the reserve force of that precinct, and for the temporary detention of prisoners and witnesses. A keeper, called a desk Sergeant, is always on duty at each station-house to keep the records and receive and send messages relating to the Police Department.

At one of the stations a woman called the “matron” is on duty for the purpose of caring for female prisoners, and searching them when necessary.

The House of Detention is a branch of the Police Department, where all persons under seventeen years of age, and women and girls over that age, under arrest or held as witnesses to offences against the laws, are detained pending examination or trial. Two matrons are on duty at this institution.

SURGEONS OF POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS.

The members of the Police and Fire Departments, and the watchmen at the public parks, are entitled to the gratuitous service of the Surgeons of the Police and Fire Departments. These surgeons also make preliminary examinations of persons alleged to be insane, and examine candidates for positions in the Police and Fire Departments, to determine whether they are physically suitable for service in those departments. These officials are four in number and are appointed by the Commissioners.

POLICE PATROL.

The police patrol system consists of a number of structures called “patrol boxes,” generally distributed throughout the District, which contain apparatus for telephonic communication with the several police stations; and a number of vehicles to transport persons under arrest without requiring the arresting officer to leave his beat unguarded.

An ambulance system is also under the supervision of the Police Department, to provide transportation for sick or injured persons in cases of emergency, to a place where medical or surgical care and treatment may be promptly provided.

HARBOR MASTER.

The laws and regulations to prevent the obstruction or pollution of the Harbor, and to maintain the public peace in its vicinity, are

enforced by the Harbor Master, who also performs many other germane services. His duties are facilitated by a steam vessel, and a crew, and several police officers subject to his direction.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The chief officer of the Fire Department is named the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. He is assisted in the performance of his duties by a number of Assistant Chiefs Foremen and other subordinates.

The apparatus of the Fire Department consists essentially of a number of steam fire-engines; carriages for transporting hose; hook and ladder trucks, carrying appliances for reaching the windows and roofs of buildings to rescue inmates of burning houses or to convey the hose where it may more readily be used to extinguish the fire; chemical engines and appliances from which streams of water are force by the development of carbonic gas; water towers which enable the Fire Department to apply to the fire streams of water from a distance, and thus avoid the risk to the firemen from being on or too near the burning structure.

The apparatus of this department and the houses for their shelter and for the accommodation of the firemen are distributed over the city of Washington and its suburbs, in such manner as to render them convenient to the localities where they will probably be most needed.

The several detachments or companies are separately numbered or lettered instead of being named, for the purpose of distinguishing them from each other.

The Fire Marshal is an officer of this department. It is his duty to ascertain as accurately as he can the cause of fires, and the amount of loss occasioned thereby; to supervise the storage and use of highly inflammable substances, so as to minimize the risk and extent of damage by their combustion in that state, and to perform such other duties as may be assigned to him to lessen the probability and extent of loss to structures and injury to persons, in consequence of fires.

FIRE-ALARM SERVICE.

The fire-alarm service consists of an electrical system for receiving alarms from the alarm boxes placed at numerous points, and of repeating such alarms to the several fire companies, whose duty it is to respond thereto.

Each fire-alarm box has a distinctive number. When the alarm mechanism in the box is set in motion it announces the number of the box to fire-alarm headquarters, whence it is repeated to every company in the fire department.

As all the companies are not needed at every fire, it is made the duty of each company to respond to only a few specified numbers on the first alarm. If the fire should be so great or threatening as to seem to require a larger part or the whole of the fire apparatus for its control, the additional force is summoned by fire-alarm signals, which indicate the other companies whose services are required.

POLICEMEN'S AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUND.

Whenever a member of the Police or Fire Department becomes permanently disabled by ill health or accident while in the line of his duty, he is entitled to a pension. In case of his death from such disability or accident, his children under sixteen years old and his widow are entitled to assistance from the relief fund, and \$75 is also allowed for his funeral expenses.

The fund from which such pensions and expenses are paid is derived from the payment of one dollar each month by each member of those departments, and from the fines imposed in the police court and the receipts for dog licenses.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Commissioners appoint for such term of office as they deem advisable a health officer, who must be a physician, and who as such officer executes and enforces, under the direction of the Commissioners, all laws and regulations designed to protect the public health.

Among the Health Officer's duties are the enforcement of the laws and regulations which relate to the prevention of the sale and use of deleterious articles of food; the isolation of persons ill with contagious diseases in order to prevent the spread of such diseases, and the prevention of the introduction of such diseases from other localities; the impounding of vicious and unlicensed dogs, and of other animals unlawfully kept or at large, and the prevention and abatement of nuisances injurious to health.

EXAMINATION OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PRACTITIONERS.

Physicians, dentists, and pharmacists are required to pass an examination before boards created by law for that purpose, as to their professional and personal fitness, as a condition precedent to receiving a license to practice as such in the District of Columbia.

INSPECTION OF BUILDINGS.

It is unlawful to erect, alter, repair, remove or demolish, any private building in the District without permission of the Inspector of Buildings and in accordance with the building regulations.

INSPECTION OF PLUMBING.

It is the duty of the inspector of Plumbing to require all plumbing, drainage and sewage work in connection with private premises to be done in accordance with the plumbing regulations.

PUBLIC MARKETS.

Three of the markets in the District are under the control of the District authorities. One of them is at 7th and C streets, southeast; one at 21st and K streets, northwest, and one in Georgetown.

BATHING BEACH.

A free public bathing beach on the shore of the Tidal Reservoir has been in operation during the warm season of each year since 1890. The expense of its maintenance is paid out of the District's revenues.

BOARD OF CHARITIES.

A board of charities, of five members, residents of the District, is appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, each for a term of three years, but in such manner that the terms of not more than two of them shall expire in any one or the same year, to serve without compensation. No member shall serve as trustee or other administrative officer of any institution subject to the visitation of the said board. The board elects a president and vice-president from among its own members, and appoints a secretary and such

other officers, inspectors, and clerks as it deems proper, and fixes their duties and, subject to appropriations by Congress, their number and compensation.

The board maintains a general supervision over all institutions, societies, or associations of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory character which are supported in whole or in part by appropriations of Congress, made for the care or treatment of residents of the District of Columbia; and no payment may be made to any such charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory institution for any resident of the District of Columbia who is not received and maintained therein pursuant to the rules established by such board of charities, except in the case of persons committed by the courts, or abandoned infants needing immediate care.

BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

The board of children's guardians is composed of nine members, who serve without compensation.

The members of this board are appointed by the judges of the police court and the judge holding the criminal court of the District of Columbia, met together for that purpose. There must always be at least three representatives of each sex upon the board.

The board is the legal guardian of all children committed to it by the courts, and has full power to board them in private families, to board them in institutions willing to receive them, to bind them out or apprentice them, or to give them in adoption to foster parents. Children received from the reform schools shall be placed at work, bound out or apprenticed, and at any time before attaining majority may be returned to the school from which they came, if in the judgment of this board such a course is demanded by the interest of the community or the welfare of the child. All children under the guardianship of the board shall be visited not less than once a year by an agent of the board, and as much oftener as the welfare of the child demands. Children received temporarily may not be kept longer than one week, except by order of the police court or the criminal court.

DISBURSEMENTS.

All disbursements of District moneys, except those for the sinking fund, which are made by the Treasurer of the United States, ex officio commissioner of that fund, are made by the disbursing officer upon claims or accounts audited and approved

by the auditor of the District of Columbia, except payments of interest and sinking fund of the bonded debt of the District, which are made by the Treasurer of the United States, ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund.

The disbursing officer is appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and gives bond to the United States in the sum of \$50,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office in the disbursing and accounting, according to law, for all moneys of the United States and of the District of Columbia that come into his hands; which bond must be approved by the Commissioners and the secretary of the Treasury and be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. Advances in money, for which he must account, are made to him from the United States Treasury on the requisition of the Commissioners.

JUDICIARY.

The judiciary of the District of Columbia consists of a court of appeals, a supreme court, a police court, justices of the peace, and a number of United States commissioners.

The court of appeals of the District of Columbia consists of a chief justice and two associate justices. The compensation of the chief justice is \$6,000 per annum each.

The members of this court are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and hold office during good behavior.

The jurisdiction of this court extends to the review of the final orders and judgments of the supreme court of the District, and of such of its interlocutory orders as the court of appeals may allow in the interest of justice. It also has jurisdiction in cases of suits and controversies in law and equity arising under the patent or copyright laws, and damages for the infringement of any patent by action on the case in accordance with sections 4919, 4920, 4921, chapter 1, Title LX, Revised Statutes of the United States; also any party aggrieved by the decision of the Commissioner of patents in any interference case may appeal therefrom to the court of appeals.

An appeal lies from the final judgment or decree of the court of appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States in all cases in which the matter in dispute exceeds \$5,000, and also without regard to the sum in dispute wherein is involved the validity of any patent or copyright, or in which is drawn in question the validity of any statute of the United States or of any authority exercised under the United States.

The supreme court of the District of Columbia consists of one chief justice, with five associate justices, whose compensation is \$5,000 per annum each. The members of this court are appointed

by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate, and hold office during good behavior. This court is a court of general jurisdiction, and it also has the same powers and exercises the same jurisdiction as the circuit courts of the United States. It has cognizance of all crimes and offenses committed within the District, and of all cases in law and equity between parties, both or either of whom shall be resident or be found within the District, and also of all actions or suits of a civil nature at common law or in equity in which the United States shall be plaintiff or complainant, and of all seizures on land or on water, and of all penalties and forfeitures arising or accruing under the laws of the United States. It is invested with jurisdiction to issue writs of mandamus to executive officers of the Federal and municipal governments; it has also appellate jurisdiction over justices of the peace. It has jurisdiction of all applications for divorce and may entertain petitions for change of name; and it has concurrent jurisdiction with justices of the peace when the amount in controversy exceeds \$50 and is less than \$300. Appeals lie from this court to the court of appeals. It is divided into a circuit court, an equity court, a district court, a criminal court, and a probate court.

The police court consists of two judges, whose compensations is \$3,000 per annum each. They are appointed by the President of the United States for a term of six years. The jurisdiction of the court extends to the disposition of cases involving minor offenses against the criminal laws and the holding of persons brought before it for the action of the grand jury. Appeals lie from this court to the court of appeals.

Justices of the peace are appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate for a term of four years. They have civil jurisdiction in cases involving an amount less than \$300, and in landlord and tenant cases. They have no criminal jurisdiction. Appeals lie from them to the supreme court of the District.

United States commissioners are appointed by the supreme court of the District. They are essentially examining magistrates, who conduct investigations into alleged violation of United States laws, and decide whether parties appearing before them shall be brought before the grand jury.

CORONER.

It is the duty of the Coroner to hold an inquest over any dead person, where the manner and cause of death are not known to be accidental or in the course of nature, and to report to the Grand

Jury the facts ascertained at inquests in all cases where the circumstances seem to require judicial investigation.

WATER SUPPLY.

The municipal water supply of the District is obtained from the Potomac River, through an aqueduct, about 12 miles long and 9 feet in diameter, and a system of reservoirs. This part of the water-supply system is under the charge of the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army.

The distribution of the water to private consumers is effected by a system of mains and services laid and controlled under the supervision of the District government.

The cost of water mains laid for the special service of private property is charged against such property at the rate of \$1.25 per front foot. Where a lot so chargeable is on a street corner, it is taxed for such cost only on its front, and for the length on the other street side in excess of 100 feet.

The cost of laying mains for general services is paid out of the water fund.

Private consumers of water are required to pay an annual water rent therefore, which varies according the size of the houses, nature of the business in which it is used, and from other considerations based on an approximate estimate of the relative quantities of water consumed.

PUMPS.

The pumps on the streets are kept in repair by the Engineer Department, out of an appropriation made by Congress for that purpose.

ELECTRICAL AND STREET LIGHTING SERVICE.

The fire-alarm and other telegraph and telephone systems belonging to the District government; the street-lighting service, and the construction and condition of all electrical appliances are subject to the surveillance of the District official styled The Electrical Engineer.

The street-lighting service consists of gas lights, electric lights and oil lights; the use of the latter is almost entirely confined to the country roads and remote suburbs. The cost of this service is paid out of the public funds, except the expense of lighting streets on which steam railroads are operated, which is paid by the railroad

companies to which the tracks so used belong; and the cost of lighting a small number of crossings, where suburban street railways and country roads intersect, which is paid by the street railway whose tracks are crossed by such roads.

DISPOSAL OF CITY REFUSE.

The Commissioners enter into contract for periods not exceeding five years each, for the removal of ashes and miscellaneous refuse from private residences, and for the collection and disposal of garbage, dead animals, and other noxious refuse, wherever found in the District, and prescribe regulations for the government of this branch of the public service.

All garbage collected must be disposed of through a reduction of consumption process in such manner as to entail no damage or claim against the District of Columbia from such disposal, and be subject to the inspection and approval of the Commissioners. All garbage contracts expressly provide that no garbage or other vegetable or animal matter shall be dumped into the Potomac River or any other waters, fed to animals, or exposed to the elements upon land.

The garbage so collected at present is carried down the Potomac about twenty-five miles, to the Virginia shore, where it is converted into fertilizing material and other valuable by-products.

STREET CLEANING

Many portions of the roadways of the paved streets are swept by machines, under contract made for a period of three years. Other portions of such streets are cleaned by hand-sweepers, who are employed by the Superintendent of the Street Cleaning Department, and uniformed in white to facilitate surveillance by the overseers, and to secure neatness in their appearance.

The unpaved streets and alleys are cleaned under a contract also made for a term of three years.

PARKS AND PARKING

The parking and trees along the sidewalk are under the supervision and control of the Commissioners of the District.

The large parks in the city such as that around the White House, the Monument; the various park squares, and the circles and triangular parks formed by the intersection of streets and

avenues, are under the control of the Officer in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds.

Rock Creek Park is under charge of a Board of Control composed of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the Chief of Engineers of the army.

The Zoological Park is under charge of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

The Potomac Park which consists of the greater part of the large tract of land south of north B street, which has been reclaimed from the Potomac River, is under the general charge of the Chief of Engineers of the Army.

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Principal duty of the Sealer of Weights and Measures is to require that all scales, weights and measures used by storekeepers and others to determine the weight or quantity of goods they buy or sell, conform with the standard weight or size fixed by law and to affix his seal to those that are correct and destroy those that are not. The person by whom the scale or measure is used must pay a small fee for the service thus performed by this official. The fees so collected are paid into the Treasury as part of the District revenues.

INSPECTION AND MEASUREMENT OF FIRE-WOOD

It is contrary to law to sell any fire-wood brought into the District, unless it has been inspected and approved by an Inspector and Measurer, appointed by the Commissioners for that purpose, whose duty it is to determine all questions as to the quality of the wood and as to its measurement, according to law. The compensation of these officials is derived from fees which are paid by the person who sells the wood.

They get no salary from the District government.

INSPECTION OF BOILERS

This officer is required by law to examine and test once each year every steam boiler used by private persons in the District for developing power to operate machinery, and condemn for use those which he decides to be unsafe. He is entitled to exact a fee of five dollars, for each examination, from the owner of each boiler he so tests, but receives no salary from the District government for that service.

HAY SCALES

Public weighing scales are located at several places in the District where it is convenient for farmers who bring hay to market in wagons to have each load weighed, and obtain a certificate from a public weighmaster, showing its weight, which must be done before the hay can be sold.

The weighmaster is not appointed like other officers of the District, but is a person who has bought at a public auction sale, which is held each year about the 1st of July, the right to use the public scales for one year, and exact from persons whose produce or animals he weighs, the fees prescribed by law for his services.

LEGAL RATE OF INTEREST

The legal rate of interest in the District is 6 per cent per annum where no rate is specified, but contracts may be made for any rate not exceeding 10 per cent per annum.

THE LAW IS FORCE IN THE DISTRICT

The laws of the District have been derived from many sources. The law of Maryland, when that State gave to the United States the present territory comprising the District, was composed of the common law of England, the acts of the British Parliament found applicable to the condition of the people, and the enactments of the provincial and State legislatures of Maryland. This law was continued in force in the District of Columbia by an act of Congress of February 27, 1801. It has been modified by subsequent laws of Congress, the numerous laws and ordinances of the municipal corporations which have existed in the District; by the orders made by the Commissioners in pursuance of the acts of Congress granting to them the power to make police and other municipal regulations, and recently by a code of law which Congress enacted to simply and systematically arrange the principal laws and methods of court procedure.

MILITIA

The militia of the District is organized under an act of Congress approved March 1, 1889. This law requires that every male citizen of the District of Columbia of the age of 18 and under the age of 45 shall be subject to enrollment, except municipal and

judicial officers, officers and ex-officers of the United States Army and Navy, officers who have served for five years in the militia of the District or of any State of the United States, ministers of religion, practicing physicians, railroad conductors and engineers, policemen, firemen, idiots, lunatics, drunkards, paupers, and persons convicted of infamous crimes.

RELIGION

The first amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which provides that “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof,” precludes legislation on that subject in the District of Columbia, in view of the fact that Congress exercises exclusive legislative authority at the seat of the government.

APPENDIX

WIDTH OF STREETS AND AVENUES

The widths of the streets and avenues of Washington, between the building lines, are:

North and South Capitol, 130; East Capitol, 160; Boundary, or Florida avenue, 80; Water, 60, and 80; Maine, 85; Missouri, 85.

NORTH

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q

90 90 80 70 90 100 90 90 90 147.8 90 90 80 90 90 90

R S T U V W

90 90 90 90 80 80

SOUTH

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q

90 90 80 90 90 70 100 80 90 80 90 90 90 85 85 85

R S T U V W

85 85 85 80 80 40

EAST

1/2 1 2 3 4 4 1/2 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 13 1/2
80 90 90 110 80 110 80 100 85 100 85 85 111.5 85 110 70

14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28
110 110 160 110 90 110 90 90 90 100 90 90 80 70 80

WEST

1/2 1 2 3 4 4 1/2 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 13 1/2
80 90 90 110 80 110 80 100 85 100 85 85 111.5 85 110 70

14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28
110 110 160 110 90 110 90 90 90 100 90 90 80 70 80

Maine and Missouri streets are commonly called "avenues;" but the act of the corporation of the city of Washinton, approved March 23, 1826, by which they were named, designates them as streets.

The name of that portion of Fourth street northwest, formerly a part of Four-and-a-half street extending from D street to Pennsylvania avenue, was hereby change to John Marshall Place March 1, 1901.

The name of Four-and-a-half street northwest was changed to Fourth street northwest June 6, 1900. This street is therefore John Marshall Place from D to Pennsylvania avenue, and Fourth-and-a-half street from Pennsylvania avenue to the middle of the Mall.

WIDTH OF AVENUES

Connecticut, 130; Delaware, 160; Georgia, 160; Indiana, 160; Kentucky, 120; Louisiana, 160; Maryland, 160; Massachusetts, 160. (See footnote as to Maine and Missouri avenues, so called.) New York, east of Fifteenth street, 130; New York, west of Seventeenth Street, 160; New Jersey, 160; North Carolina, 160; New Hampshire, 120; Ohio, 160; Pennsylvania, east of Fifteenth street, 160; Pennsylvania, west of Seventeenth street, 130; Rhode Island, 130; South Carolina, 160; Tennessee, 120; Vermont, 130; Virginia, Mall to Eastern Branch, 160; Virginia, B street to Rock Creek, 120.

WIDTH OF STREETS OF FORMER GEORGETOWN

The streets of former Georgetown are 60 feet wide from building line to building line, except K, which is 70; M, 82½; Thirty-fifth, 80; Thirty-second from K to the angle south of N, 82½; Valley, 33; Mill, 33, and Poplar, 40.

MAYORS OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

Robert Brent, Daniel Rapine, James H. Blake, Benjamin G. Orr, Samuel N. Smallwood, Thomas Carberry, Roger C. Weightman, Joseph Gates, Jr., John P. Van Ness, William A. Bradley, Peter Force, William W. Seaton, Walter Lenox, John W. Maury, John T. Towers, William B. Magruder, James G. Berret, Richard Wallach, Sayles J. Bowen, Matthew G. Emery.

MAYORS OF GEORGETOWN

Robert Peter, Lloyd Beall, Daniel Rentzel, Thomas Corcoran, David Wiley, John Peter, Henry Foxall, John Cox, Henry Addison, Richard R. Crawford, Charles B. Welch, Henry M. Sweeney.

GOVERNORS OF THE DISTRICT

Henry D. Cooke, Alexander Robey Shepherd.

DELEGATE TO CONGRESS

Norton P. Chipman.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Temporary Government

William Dennison, July 1, 1874, to July 1, 1878; Henry T. Blow, July 1, 1874 to Dec. 31, 1874; John H. Ketcham, July 3, 1874, to June 30, 1877; Seth Ledyard Phelps, Jan. 18, 1875, to June 30, 1878; Thomas B. Bryan, succeeded Ketcham, Dec. 3, 1877, to July 1, 1878; Capt. Richard L. Hoxie, engineer to the Board of Commissioners, July 2, 1874, to July 1, 1878; William Tindall, secretary to the board.

The law made no provision for a president to this board of temporary Commissioners, and none was ever elected, but Commissioner Dennison acted in that capacity at all board sessions when he was present.

Commissioners of Permanent Form of Government

Josiah dent entered on duty for one year beginning July 1, 1878; reappointed June 23, 1879, for three years beginning July 1, 1879; term expired July 17, 1882.

Seth Ledyard Phelps entered on duty for two years beginning July 1, 1878; resigned, November 29, 1879.

Maj. William Johnson Twining entered on duty July 1, 1878; died May 5, 1882.

Thomas Phillips Morgan entered on duty November 29, 1879; term expired March 8, 1883.

Maj. Garrett J. Lydecker entered on duty May 13, 1882; continued on duty until April 1, 1886.

Joseph Rodman West entered on duty July 17, 1882; term expired July 22, 1885.

James Barker Edmonds entered on duty March 8, 1883; term expired April 1, 1886.

William Benning Webb entered on duty July 22, 1885; term expired May 21, 1889.

Samuel Edwin Wheatley entered on duty April 1, 1886; term expired May 21, 1889.

Col. William Ludlow entered on duty April 1, 1886; continued on duty until January 27, 1888.

Maj. Charles Walker Raymond entered on duty January 26, 1888; continued on duty until February 3, 1890.

John Watkinson Douglass entered on duty May 21, 1889; term expired March 1, 1893.

Lemon Galpin Hine entered on duty May 21, 1889; resigned August 12, 1890, but continued to act until October 1, 1890.

Lieut. Col. Henry Martyn Robert entered on duty February 14, 1890; continued on duty until October 15, 1891.

John Wesley Ross entered on duty October 1, 1890; reappointed February 1, 1894; reappointed May 5, 1897; reappointed May 2, 1900; died July 29, 1902.

Capt. William Trent Russell entered on duty October 15, 1891; continued on duty until May 8, 1893.

Myron Melville Parker entered on duty March 1, 1893; resigned March 9, 1894.

Maj. Charles Francis Powell entered on duty May 8, 1893; continued on duty until March 1, 1897.

George Truesdell entered on duty March 10, 1894; term expired May 8, 1897.

Capt. William Murray Black entered on duty March 2, 1897; continued on duty until June 1, 1898.

John Brewer Wight entered on duty May 8, 1897; term expired May 9, 1900.

Henry Brown Floyd Macfarland entered on duty May 9, 1900.

Capt. Lansing Hoskins Beach entered on duty June 1, 1898; continued on duty until November 1, 1901.

Col. John Biddle entered on duty November 1, 1901.

Henry Litchfield West entered on duty October 16, 1902.

